The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1871—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NO. 247.

WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MACHINERY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

TO LEASE.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FINANCIAL.

LOST AND FOUND.

PERSONAL.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

GILBERT & SAMPSON

have allotted to their business stock of the styles of rich and elegant

CHAMBER SUITS,

in styles of which are jealous

PARLOR SUITS,

All of the newest and most choice designs from the largest and most extensive assortment of Parlor, Library, Dining Room, Chamber and Office

FURNITURE,

UPHOLSTERY, CURTAIN GOODS, PIER and MANTEL GLASSES, etc., etc., at the lowest possible prices. We are agents for the celebrated manufacturers of and Chamber suits made, whose cabinet ware, for warranting three years. We are AGENTS for the

DAVIS REFRIGERATOR,

Warranted the very best in the market.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

Furniture Dealers and Manufacturers,

113 and 115 State-st.

FURNITURE!

POTTER, KING & CO.,

52 LAKE-ST.,

Are now offering to the Retail Trade,

FURNITURE,

Of their own manufacture and importation, at prices that DEFY COMPETITION.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

Wm. W. STRONG,

202 Randolph-st.

LADIES' GOODS.

WILL OPEN

Monday Next,

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS'

UNDERGARMENTS. They are of the best make and will be sold at the lowest prices. We also call attention to our

Millinery Department,

Trimmed Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Laces, and Ribbons, all retailed at wholesale prices.

HYMAN & NATHAN

110 LAKE-ST.

ONE DOLLAR STORE

THE OLD ORIGINAL

One Dollar Store

OF

HENDRICKSON,

201 Clark-st.,

Has added considerable new to his large and well-stocked assortment of

GENUINE HUMAN HAIR CURLS,

and invites the ladies to call and examine them. They are all readily sold for dollar to dollar and a half per curl, and are the best and cheapest curls in the city. Also, a large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Silver-Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Notions, Toys, Dolls, Stationery, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Combs, Brushes, Pocket-Books, Portemonnaies, Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Canes, Umbrellas, Parasols, Sun Shades, Fans, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Corsets, Skirts, Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, Crinolines, Bustles, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, Sets, Ties, Scarfs, Shawls, Hoods, Infants' Wear, Ladies' Underwear, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Trunks, Valises, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, Baskets, Willow Ware, Wooden Ware, Tinware, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Shades, Fixtures, Curtain Goods, Upholstery, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mats, Rugs, Mattings, Table Linens, Bed Spreads, Blankets, Flannels, Cottons, Ticks, Prints, Ginghams, Muslins, Sheetings, Shirtings, Pillow Cases, Towels, Napkins, Doylies, Tidies, Table Covers, Piano Covers, Lambrequins, Cornices, Mantel Drapery, Fringes, Tassels, Cords, Gimps, Bindings, Braids, Buttons, Needles, Pins, Threads, Yarns, Zephyrs, Worsteds, Canvas, Patterns, Stamping, Perforating, Embroidering, Braiding, Hemstitching, Tucking, Quilting, Pleating, Shirring, Ruffling, Dressmaking, Millinery, Hair Dressing, Shampooing, Manicuring, Chiropodism, Tonsorial Operations, Shaving, Hair Cutting, Shoe Blacking, Boot Blacking, Boot Polishing, Boot Repairing, Boot Making, Shoe Repairing, Shoe Making, Boot Lasting, Shoe Lasting, Boot Pegging, Shoe Pegging, Boot Sewing, Shoe Sewing, Boot Trimming, Shoe Trimming, Boot Finishing, Shoe Finishing, Boot Packing, Shoe Packing, Boot Shipping, Shoe Shipping, Boot Selling, Shoe Selling, Boot Buying, Shoe Buying, Boot Keeping, Shoe Keeping, Boot Clerking, Shoe Clerking, Boot Porting, Shoe Porting, Boot Boxing, Shoe Boxing, Boot Unboxing, Shoe Unboxing, Boot Opening, Shoe Opening, Boot Closing, Shoe Closing, Boot Locking, Shoe Locking, Boot Unlocking, Shoe Unlocking, Boot Keying, Shoe Keying, Boot Unkeying, Shoe Unkeying, Boot Winding, Shoe Winding, Boot Unwinding, Shoe Unwinding, Boot Setting, Shoe Setting, Boot Resetting, Shoe Resetting, Boot Unsetting, Shoe Unsetting, Boot Regulating, Shoe Regulating, Boot Unregulating, Shoe Unregulating, Boot Adjusting, Shoe Adjusting, Boot Unadjusting, Shoe Unadjusting, Boot Oiling, Shoe Oiling, Boot Unoiling, Shoe Unoiling, Boot Cleaning, Shoe Cleaning, Boot Uncleaning, Shoe Uncleaning, Boot Polishing, Shoe Polishing, Boot Unpolishing, Shoe Unpolishing, Boot Repairing, Shoe Repairing, Boot Unrepairing, Shoe Unrepairing, Boot Making, Shoe Making, Boot Unmaking, Shoe Unmaking, Boot Lasting, Shoe Lasting, Boot Unlasting, Shoe Unlasting, Boot Pegging, Shoe Pegging, Boot Unpegging, Shoe Unpegging, Boot Sewing, Shoe Sewing, Boot Unsewing, Shoe Unsewing, Boot Trimming, Shoe Trimming, Boot Untrimming, Shoe Untrimming, Boot Finishing, Shoe Finishing, Boot Unfinishing, Shoe Unfinishing, Boot Packing, Shoe Packing, Boot Unpacking, Shoe Unpacking, Boot Shipping, Shoe Shipping, Boot Unshipping, Shoe Unshipping, Boot Selling, Shoe Selling, Boot Unselling, Shoe Unselling, Boot Buying, Shoe Buying, Boot Unbuying, Shoe Unbuying, Boot Keeping, Shoe Keeping, Boot Unkeeping, Shoe Unkeeping, Boot Clerking, Shoe Clerking, Boot Unclerking, Shoe Unclerking, Boot Porting, Shoe Porting, Boot Unporting, Shoe Unporting, Boot Boxing, Shoe Boxing, Boot Unboxing, Shoe Unboxing, Boot Opening, Shoe Opening, Boot Unopening, Shoe Unopening, Boot Closing, Shoe Closing, Boot Unclosing, Shoe Unclos

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Address
THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1871.

THE SCANLAND HOMICIDE.

Surely has the city been more painfully stirred than by the intelligence published this morning in papers of yesterday, that T. R. Scanland had been shot and fatally killed by his brother-in-law, Mr. D. Leonard. The excitement naturally evoked upon this shocking event was lightened by the information that the middle find its origin in what is politely called a "flirtation" between this dashing and a lady of high social position and connections. The name of this lady is suppressed in our issue of yesterday, as, as it has now been put in evidence, before the Coroner's jury, and has been published in another city newspaper, it can no longer be accounted a secret. The element of Mrs. Agnes Leonard Scanland, the widow of the deceased (well-known to the public as a writer and author), which we publish elsewhere, gives the instance of her version of the circumstances antecedent to the homicide. The testimony before the Coroner's jury relative to the details of the affray on West Madison street, which terminated in the death of Dr. Scanland.

We shall not assume anything as to the alleged flirtation between Dr. Scanland and the lady in question. The same will probably be brought out in the trial of Mr. Leonard with sufficient fulness to enable the public to judge whether Mr. Leonard had good cause to remove her picture from the wife of his bosom, or whether he should have been the immediate occasion of the wrath of Dr. Scanland against him, although there had been previous altercation between them, in which the Doctor had threatened young Leonard with an early shooting. The shooting seems to have been unpremeditated, except that Mr. Leonard, fearing a personal assault, and being a much weaker man physically than Dr. Scanland, had procured himself a pistol. Mr. Scanland seems to have been exerting herself to get the Doctor away from the city, and, so far as anything yet appears, had not told her husband of her object or with in any respect. Upon her return to the city from a visit to Missouri, a few days since, her brother communicated to her certain information which he deemed it important that she should know, which led to a strong recrimination from herself to her husband. The fact that this information had been communicated by her brother excited the ire of the Doctor, and led to the scene which took place at his office on Friday morning. The evening quest and fatal affair, which took place at the house in the evening, grew out of the removal of the picture from the wall—although, of course, it would not have occurred but for what had gone before.

It is long since anything has occurred in Chicago that has so profoundly agitated society. Comment upon the case, in advance of the trial of the principal, could be obviously improper, and we, therefore, abstain. Some very severe strictures as to the guilt of laxorious of any of the parties involved.

EXPOSING PROHIBITION.

Massachusetts, as we have said, undertook to "enforce" rigidly the prohibition of the sale of liquor. Certain men from all parts of the State offered their services to help to enforce the laws, and thus vindicate the power of the commonwealth to suppress one of the most terrible of crimes. These excellent friends of the cause of temperance were appointed "Deputy Sheriffs" and clothed with official power to search, seize, arrest, confiscate, and punish. Things went on swimmingly. Bars were closed, and thanks were given all over the State that Massachusetts had been relieved of the depravity of intemperance. But the cases of the enforcement of the law elsewhere continued, and, after a time, seemed to be on the increase. After the first few months there was no difficulty in any person getting whatever he wanted to drink, and as much of it as he wanted. Meanwhile the State Constabulary, employed at the rate of seventy-five hundred dollars apiece, appeared to be prosperous; virtue with them had become profitable. In the course of time many of them were able to purchase residences in fashionable localities, and other little but noticeable expensive luxuries. A few were able to put aside something in bonds for a rainy day, and, generally, the office of "State Constable" became to be regarded as a good thing to have.

Their duties followed intimations that the increase in drunkenness was owing to an increased consumption of liquor, and, one suspicion following another, at last the integrity of the constabulary force was questioned. It appears that the State was districted, and each district had a Whiskey Inspector or Constable assigned to it. These Constables upon the island of Nantucket were with sufficient fulness to enable the public to judge whether Mr. Leonard had good cause to remove her picture from the wall of his office, and whether he should have been the immediate occasion of the wrath of Dr. Scanland against him, although there had been previous altercation between them, in which the Doctor had threatened young Leonard with an early shooting. The shooting seems to have been unpremeditated, except that Mr. Leonard, fearing a personal assault, and being a much weaker man physically than Dr. Scanland, had procured himself a pistol. Mr. Scanland seems to have been exerting herself to get the Doctor away from the city, and, so far as anything yet appears, had not told her husband of her object or with in any respect. Upon her return to the city from a visit to Missouri, a few days since, her brother communicated to her certain information which he deemed it important that she should know, which led to a strong recrimination from herself to her husband. The fact that this information had been communicated by her brother excited the ire of the Doctor, and led to the scene which took place at his office on Friday morning. The evening quest and fatal affair, which took place at the house in the evening, grew out of the removal of the picture from the wall—although, of course, it would not have occurred but for what had gone before.

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MR. JESSE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN.

A special preacher named Jesse Jones—not Mr. Jesse, of Chicago, but another Jones—has written a pamphlet to prove that the United States is the Kingdom of Heaven. This, it may be supposed, is a very pretty piece of patriotism, and furnishes an explanation of the anxiety of General Baez to get his realm annexed to the United States. Annexation would be very easy to carry out, supported by facts, as they daily develop themselves. Compared with France, the United States is heaven; but compared with the general condition of humanity, many of Jesse Jones' ideas—it is far from being such.

Take, for instance, the view of life and death in Jesse Jones' Utopia, which is published by the newspapers of yesterday morning—the same daily Tribune. In fact, which Jesse Jones' Utopia is, is not clear. Looking among the news from the various quarters of this alleged Kingdom of Heaven, outside of Chicago, we come first upon a list of the new citizens in the neighborhood of the white southern half of Mr. Jesse's heavenly kingdom to be a state of terrorism and outrage, including the hide of the persons at the time of their death, of which the following is a specimen: "Two negroes were murdered, one mortally wounded, and one severely beaten in Meriwether county, Georgia, on Wednesday night last, by a party of disguised men." Then we come upon two carpetbaggers in State Legislatures, wherein blood was shed and duels fought, the carpetbaggers finally escaped; and, notwithstanding all this, and a good season of legislation, there was a final session of the Legislature, most of them having adjourned. Then the eye, seeking respite from horrors, falls upon the murder of a Mr. Bullard, also upon the murder of a Mr. Gaylord, also upon a terrible conflagration at Albany; then upon a newspaper full of young ladies instead of old men in their robes of office, and then upon another pitiless conflagration; then upon other terrible fires in various places; then upon the horrible accident to Robert Conway, Esq., of Brooklyn, a woman's dead body found floating in the Hudson River, with diamond rings on the fingers; then upon the murder of a Mr. Hutchinson; then upon Indianapolis, that flowering himself ludicrously under a locomotive, and being crushed thereby; then upon another suicide, by poison, in the same town; then upon $8,000 thrown away by a corrupt Legislature; then upon a case where an Iowan threw himself head-foremost into a threshing machine; then upon a Michigan farmer devoured by wolves; then upon children burned to death in Kansas; then upon eighty-three violent deaths in Cincinnati in a single week; then upon the convicts are condemned; the first to hard work in the coal mines of Siberia, or mines; the second to transportation for life to Northern Siberia, and the third to a temporary exile in Southern Siberia. These punishments follow in the ratio of the political offenses are declared most culpable. Their existence is but a slow death, and few outlive, at most, three years of this labor. As a rule, the worst political criminals, such as plot to overthrow the Government, are condemned to the mines, and the Petrashevsky for life for murder, arson, or highway robbery. Among these the spies, informers, and false witnesses against the political prisoners are employed as overseers by the Director. They are allowed free license as well as other privileges to develop their mental and bodily powers. Their diet is coarse, but gradually more comfortable, as frequently they are employed as cooks. In addition to the families of high officials, and through the intercession of these officers at court, they live in expectancy of a mitigation of their punishment, or an early release from their captivity.

Less fortunate are the convicts that, in the condemned, which is spend their lives in Northern Siberia. These are furnished by the authorities, on reaching their place of destination, with an axe, a spade, a gun, and provisions, if I am not mistaken, for only a few days. From that time forward they must provide for themselves. With the axe, a log hut is erected to protect them from the inclement weather, which, in winter, is intense. In this inhospitable region their domestic utensils are of their own manufacture, as obtained after a period of labor. Their occupation is principally hunting and fishing, and they are compelled to deliver, as a tax, every year, to the government, a certain number of furs. All other game above this number they may sell or exchange for the necessaries of life. It is said that many of them manage to save a number of silver rubles (equivalent to seventy-five cents each of United States money), which, as will hereafter be seen, is of great service to them in their unexpected return.

The third class of convicts, those who are sentenced to Southern Siberia, are, when compared with the others, comfortably situated. They are permitted to live, and are at liberty to engage in agriculture, trade, or commerce. Their time and savings are at their own disposal. That the majority, or, indeed, all of them, are not long detained at this forced residence, is but natural, and, through a fair discipline maintained by the officials, escapes are few, especially since the native Siberians are not only do not pervert, but assist in their flight. It is characteristic of the feelings and manner of thought of the Russian people that they cease to see in the convict a criminal, but an unfortunate man whom the caprice of a despot has thrown into the ranks of the political offenders. On the departure of a company of convicts, the common people form a line through which the convicts pass, and every one of them may be found among the crowd contributing something toward their comfort. Under such circumstances, and with the knowledge that, even if the refugee understands how to take advantage of it, he needs money to procure a pass, but many of them prefer, at the risk of detection, to forego this, all escapes are not successful in deceiving the police officers of the Eastern border, Bessarabia, Poland, Prussia, Austria, without doubt, France, or England. The flight can be accomplished in summer, as well as in winter, under cover of night. The latter season would be the most favorable, however, after all, would be to diminish the number of escapes by building viaducts wherever it is possible.

The *Evening Mail* and the *Chicago Union* (German) have moved into the building next west of this occupied by the *Post* and *Zeitung*. Of the eight daily newspapers now in Chicago, six are published within half a block of the corner of Dearborn and Madison streets, and the other two almost within a stone's throw, while several weeklies and monthlies are also issued within one block of this same corner.

Very dignified performances are transpiring at Springfield. Some of the citizens are in favor of repealing the law which was so violently odious to capital removal, or warmly in favor of the State House Appropriation bill, with the contemplated addition. Here is a report of a pleasant interview between Mr. Jacob Bunn, the rich Springfield banker, Commissioner of the State Bonds, and Treasurer of the State, and a committee headed by the very Honorable John Riddell, member of the House from the West Chicago District:

"SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 8.

"It appears that some of the friends of the capitol bill have taken upon themselves the duty of ascertaining the views of the Democratic members of the Legislature in their efforts to have the State House Appropriation bill passed. A committee of Democrats has called on the Treasurer of State, Hon. Jacob Bunn, to ascertain from him whether, if the bill should become a law, he would be willing to issue the bonds. He replied that he would not say what he would do in the matter, but that he would be willing to meet the committee at the Executive Chamber, Governor Palmer's office, this morning. The committee met him there, and, after a short interval, Mr. Bunn announced that he would not issue the bonds. He said that he was willing to express his views to the committee, but he would not say that the Government would not be overthrown by the passage of the bill. He said that he would not issue the bonds, and that he would not say that he would not. He said that he would not issue the bonds, and that he would not say that he would not. He said that he would not issue the bonds, and that he would not say that he would not

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE!

A. L. HALE & BRO.,

16

SPORTING WORLD.

Scenes in the White Stocking Grounds.

Matters in Chicago and Elsewhere.

Dramatic Events at New Orleans.

Base Ball.

THE SEASON THAT ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The important event in the base ball world ago for the coming week will be the dedication of the Union Base Ball Park, on the Lake Shore Imperial motor in the grand annual match of the new lake park grounds, at 10 o'clock. The Chicago Base Ball Club, of this city, and the Forest City Club, of Cleveland, O., have arranged that the two rapid nines of the country would be divided off into numerous matches, which would be sold to those who wished a seat for every game of the season. Arrangements for this sale have now been perfected, and most of the grand stand has been sold, and any one who desires a seat can of the ball ground and encounter, with the certainty of his securing a seat, by calling at the office of the club, on Lake street, near Dearborn, and can secure it now.

Seats have been made by the White Stocking Club, which will be the most perfect stand in the West, and they seem to have been successful, judging from the way they were snapped up by the members of the club named during the season. Another stand will be erected for persons desiring to witness the game who could not be in the stand, and they will be charged 50 cents admission to the ground. Any person not having a season ticket will be required to pay 50 cents. By these means it is hoped to avoid a crowd, and also the confusion will be avoided which has always been attendant upon the games. The plan, if successful, will have been adopted. It proposes to have only the Athletic nine in the city, and the Athletic nine has always been the best nine that has been wanting to give the game a popular start among the best nine of the city. It is considered that the Athletic nine will be a great one, and it consequently behooves every man to call on Mr. Spalding, at the office of the Company, and secure a season ticket. The price for the stand is $10, and for the ground $5. Tickets may be had at the office of the club, on Lake street, near Dearborn, and at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

THE WHITE STOCKING GAME TO-DAY.

The attendance at the Colored Orphans' Asylum will pay their match of their Southern trip. The arrangements define the character of the game for the season, and with the Athletics as their opponents, and with the day game will prove a popular one. The Athletics will be remembered as the nine which the White Stocking played last year by a score of 25 to 0 early in the season.

A FOOT GAME.

A foot game was played on Prairie Park, on the corner of Indiana street, Sunday, between the Prairie Park, and the South Chicago School-door Ball Clubs on the South Chicago ground. The following is the score:

Prairie Park.	Runs.	South Chicago.	Runs.
Hatch, c.	2	Hall, c.	2
Bradley, p.	2	Hall, p.	2
Hall, 1st b.	2	Hall, 1st b.	2
Hall, 2d b.	2	Hall, 2d b.	2
Hall, 3d b.	2	Hall, 3d b.	2
Hall, s. s.	2	Hall, s. s.	2
Hall, l. f.	2	Hall, l. f.	2
Hall, c. f.	2	Hall, c. f.	2
Hall, r. f.	2	Hall, r. f.	2
Total	21	Total	21

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Prairie Shooting Club will hold a regular meeting at its rooms this evening at their rooms in the Sherman House building. Business is expected to be presented at the examination of officers will be of general club time.

The Trigger.

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The Prairie Shooting Club will hold a regular meeting at its rooms this evening at their rooms in the Sherman House building. Business is expected to be presented at the examination of officers will be of general club time.

Shooting will be resumed on next Tuesday, April 11, at the 40th anniversary of the club, at 10. Wm. M. Cooke, for the occasion, has arranged a handsome prize for the occasion, being a model sweepstakes.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements of the Week—Gossip Here and Elsewhere.

CHICAGO.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

Mr. Mayo commences his second week at McVicker's Theatre to-morrow evening with the sensational specialty of "The Streets of New York," in which he assumes the role of Badger. The play will run all the week. Next week, John Brougham's play of "The Flower Boys" will be produced. It is an original protean drama, and a new star will appear.—In twelve eleventh chapter, Jane Conroy follows this engagement, and then Little Lecta will close the season about the first of June, when the remodeling of the theatre will commence at once.

THE OPERA HOUSE

will be closed this week. The next attraction will be the Barret reunion Troupe, which is supposed to be seated during the first week in May.

THE MUSEUM.

The coming week will be all the Museum will be under the management of Mrs. Conway, who will make many changes to give the place a popular character among the best class of people in the city. It is contemplated that the remodeled lecture room will be a great one, and it consequently behooves every man to call on Mr. Conway and secure a season ticket. The Fenny, and secure a season pass. The price for all the stand is to be $10, and for the ground $5. Tickets may be had at the office of the club, on Lake street, near Dearborn, and at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

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PACIFIC COAST MATTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7, 1871.—The game which was played on the evening of the 4th inst. between the Union Club, of this city, and the Liberty Club, of Oakland, resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 32 to 0 early in the season.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A city champion, the Jr. Nos. will open the season on the Union Park ground, on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock. The grounds will be those at Op. Swift. Game time will be about 2:30 o'clock. The Liberty Club will play a picked nine on the same ground on Tuesday afternoon. To commence at 2:30 o'clock.

The Chicago Athletic Club will have a meeting on Monday evening next at the corner of Lake and Clark streets.

An interview evening for the use of members of the Chicago Athletic Club will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel parlors on Tuesday evening next. Of this occasion all the members are expected to be present, and as many more as can secure a seat.

Tickets have been made by the White Stocking Club, which will be most perfect stand in the West, and they seem to have been successful, judging from the way they were snapped up by the members of the club named during the season. Another stand will be erected for persons desiring to witness the game who could not be in the stand, and they will be charged 50 cents admission to the ground. Any person not having a season ticket will be required to pay 50 cents. By these means it is hoped to avoid a crowd, and also the confusion will be avoided which has always been attendant upon the games. The plan, if successful, will have been adopted. It proposes to have only the Athletic nine in the city, and the Athletic nine has always been the best nine that has been wanting to give the game a popular start among the best nine of the city. It is considered that the Athletic nine will be a great one, and it consequently behooves every man to call on Mr. Spalding, at the office of the Company, and secure a season ticket. The price for the stand is to be $10, and for the ground $5. Tickets may be had at the office of the club, on Lake street, near Dearborn, and at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

THE SIDE OF PLAYERS.

The following field notes, particularly in the Troy will be found interesting to many who take interest on the matches game. The key, which refers to the players are averaged:

Names.	Position.	Times at Bat.	Runs.	Base Hits.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.
Allen,	c.	4	0	0	7	2	1
Allen,	p.	4	0	0	0	2	0
Total,		8	0	0	7	4	1

New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Troy ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

THE NUTHALL.

Thursday last the Mutual nine, composed of Messrs. Nuthall, Hatfield, Sayles, and Patterson, defeated the Excelsior nine, composed of Messrs. Smith, Hadfield, Sayles, and Patterson, by a score of 21 to 11. The game was played on the Fort No. 11, East River, N. Y. They will play again on the same ground on Thursday next, and all persons desiring to witness the game will please take notice.

Billiards.

THE THREE-BALL BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

The Spirit of the Times, in its last issue, publishes the score of the first week in the three-ball billiard tournament that began in New York on the 1st inst. The first game was between Dion Bouicault and Mr. Dawson, and resulted in favor of the latter by a score of 1,000 to 1,000. The second game was between Mr. Dawson and Mr. Daly, and resulted in favor of the latter by a score of 1,000 to 1,000. The third game was between Mr. Daly and Mr. Dawson, and resulted in favor of the latter by a score of 1,000 to 1,000. The fourth game was between Mr. Dawson and Mr. Daly, and resulted in favor of the latter by a score of 1,000 to 1,000. The fifth game was between Mr. Daly and Mr. Dawson, and resulted in favor of the latter by a score of 1,000 to 1,000. The sixth game was between Mr. Dawson and Mr. Daly, and resulted in favor of the latter by a score of 1,000 to 1,000. The seventh game was between Mr. Daly and Mr. Dawson, and resulted in favor of the latter by a score of 1,000 to 1,000. The eighth game was between Mr. Dawson and Mr. Daly, and resulted in favor of the latter by a score of 1,000 to 1,000. The ninth game was between Mr. Daly and Mr. Dawson, and resulted in favor of the latter by a score of 1,000 to 1,000. The tenth game was between Mr. Dawson and Mr. Daly, and resulted in favor of the latter by a score of 1,000 to 1,000.

On Monday evening, the 10th inst., P. Dion Bouicault will play a game of billiards with Mr. Daly, in one of our public schools, will give a match of three games between Mr. Daly and Mr. Dawson, in which the latter will play Mr. Daly.

The following are the scores:

| | | |

BERLIN.

Return of the Emperor.

Opening of the Reichstag and the Business Before it.

The New Provinces.

State of Europe and Policy of Germany.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, MARCH 31.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR.

The King arrived in Berlin on Friday, after having a series of ovations along the whole line of his journey. After an absence of nearly eight months, and in view of the great events which had in the time occurred in his name, his reception was naturally of the most brilliant sort. *At the same time as King and re-former of Empire*, was on everybody's lips. The streets leading from the depot to the royal palace were literally packed with people—trees filled with one solid crowd. The houses were flagged, wreathed, and adorned with inscriptions. Feats of the King were set out before many of the houses, and the whole city spirited and gotten wreathed. When he appeared before the palace, his great reason greeted him with prolonged cheering, and sang a hymn which had been prepared for the occasion and rehearsed among the people. The crowd, however, was so great that the singing did not come off as well as could be wished. There could be, in fact, only a few of the volume in different parts of the square. Before noon, at the same hour, the Emperor, on the Balcony, and others not far off, the King repeatedly bowed his thanks. The King responded, in answer to the call of the people, by coming out on the balcony with his wife and children. In the evening a grand illumination of the city, which the King, Crown Prince, and other members of the royalist passed with their family, and the whole city was in a blaze of light. The day had been a holiday in the city, and the whole day was given up to a great number of gaiety and festivity. The reception in a great measure, of a character to show the deep feeling of loyalty to the King—to be merely a matter of form—but was the spontaneous outpouring of a people who, after years of struggle, and dangers, the sundering of a young empire, had at last come to their own. It was a sight well worth the while to see, and one which will not soon be forgotten by the many who witnessed it. The whole affair was a splendid success, and added not a little to its interest.

THE REICHSTAG.

To-day at 11 o'clock the German Reichstag met in the White Saal of the royal palace. Preparatory to this, regiments were sent to be on hand in the great square in front of the palace, and at 10 o'clock the troops were all in position. At 11 the Reichstag assembled in St. Hedwig's Church.

Long before this hour the people, including in some degree the new Reichstag, are the deputation to be made of the assembled territory; the building of the palace of the Emperor, and gradually increased before, more or less, and at 11 o'clock the church was filled with the assembled members. It is highly probable that a part of Alsace-Lorraine, the representatives of the new provinces, were present. The church was filled with one solid mass of people, and the streets of the city were filled with the people. The Emperor, on his arrival, was received with loud cheers. The members of the Reichstag assembled in the church, and the Emperor, on his arrival, was received with loud cheers. The members of the Reichstag assembled in the church, and the Emperor, on his arrival, was received with loud cheers. The members of the Reichstag assembled in the church, and the Emperor, on his arrival, was received with loud cheers.

THE NEW PROVINCES.

The new provinces of Alsace-Lorraine, which will be represented in the Reichstag, are the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. These are, as is well known, the provinces which were ceded to Germany by France at the close of the war. They are now to be incorporated into the German Empire, and will be represented in the Reichstag. The new provinces are to be governed by a governor-general, who will be appointed by the Emperor. The governor-general will have the power to veto any law passed by the Reichstag, but his veto may be overridden by a two-thirds majority of the Reichstag. The new provinces are to be represented in the Reichstag by a number of deputies proportional to their population. The new provinces are to be represented in the Reichstag by a number of deputies proportional to their population.

STATE OF EUROPE AND POLICY OF GERMANY.

The policy of Germany is throughout a peaceful one, as the last years to part in the affairs of the continent. The events of 1866 and France in 1870 have done much to establish the power of Germany, and to make her position secure. The new provinces will be a source of strength to Germany, and will add to her power. The policy of Germany is throughout a peaceful one, as the last years to part in the affairs of the continent. The events of 1866 and France in 1870 have done much to establish the power of Germany, and to make her position secure. The new provinces will be a source of strength to Germany, and will add to her power.

CONVENTIONAL LAN

There has always been a flavor of [illegible] in the air of Germany. A very [illegible] of intellectual energy [illegible], but a [illegible] religious, like a rose without perfume. [illegible] in the most unexpected [illegible] of life. The German Government [illegible] highly the friendship of the U[illegible] as a support of the progress [illegible] policies also which [illegible] Germany to the Spanish throne [illegible] informed in political circles [illegible] fully true; in case no surprise [illegible] Germany; also, her policy in [illegible] Immediate [illegible] Government to the [illegible] lines of that Government [illegible] other nations. It is this conviction [illegible] make thoroughly what [illegible] terribly desirous of maintaining [illegible] primacy.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Situation Wanted—Governesses, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF [illegible] to go South with a family as governess [illegible] Address M 17, Tribune office

BERLIN.

Return of the Emperor.

Opening of the Reichstag and the Business Before It.

The New Provinces.

State of Europe and Policy of Germany.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, MARCH 22.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR.

The King arrived in Berlin on Friday, after having a series of ovations along the route, from one of his journeys. After an absence of nearly eight months, and in view of the great events which had in the time transpired, the welcome was unusually enthusiastic, very brilliant one. "*Ils sont ont au Kind und ze-turns at Hospital*," was on everybody's lips. The current seeing from the arrival of the royal pair was a fortune of more than a mile—every filled with one solid crowd. The houses were flagged, wreathed, and adorned with inscriptions. Each of the Kings' sons rode on horseback beside the carriage of his father, and before many of the Guards, and crossed with epaulette and gaudier wishful. When he appeared before the palace, the great masses greeted him with prolonged cheering, and sang a hymn which had been prepared for the occasion and circulated among the people. The crowd, however, was so great that the singing could not be heard. Then the bands played. Then could be heard different parts of the tune in different parts of the square. Then, finally, some playing "The Grenadier," some playing "The Guard," and some playing "Heil dir im Siegerkranz," the King completely appeared, in answer to the calls of the people, on the balcony with the Queen, acknowledged the popular enthusiasm with bows and smiles rich variety. In the evening the whole city was illuminated, and the King, Queen, Crown Prince, and whole family of the royal house, with the Princess Frederick Charles, appeared several times on the balcony of the palace. The Crown Prince was given an ovation in the theatre. Altogether the demonstrations most of the time. To-day he has given audience to a large number of officials, and members of the Reichstag. The old man—he is nearly 78—seems to be quite himself again, and his look is as it was before the attempt upon his life. He is very kind and genial, and his looks as if his heart were full of smiles, and his looks as if his natural recreation had added ten years to his life.

THE REICHSTAG.

To-morrow at 11 o'clock the German Reichstag will be opened in the white chamber of the old Royal palace. Preparations in this, regard have been going on for a week. The opening of the royal palace, and for the Confederation of the German States, is a very important one. Many of the most important questions to come before the new Reichstag are the subject of the most earnest discussion in the press. Among the most important questions to be made of the enlarged territory; the fixing of the military contingent; the question of the military budget; the question of the imperial finances; the question of the army of the Empire; the question of the Imperial Treasury; the question of the Imperial Bank; the question of the Imperial Railroads; the question of the Imperial Post and Telegraph; the question of the Imperial Navy; the question of the Imperial Consulates; the question of the Imperial Colonies; the question of the Imperial Commerce; the question of the Imperial Industry; the question of the Imperial Agriculture; the question of the Imperial Mines; the question of the Imperial Forests; the question of the Imperial Fisheries; the question of the Imperial Patents; the question of the Imperial Trade-Marks; the question of the Imperial Copyright; the question of the Imperial Weights and Measures; the question of the Imperial Coinage; the question of the Imperial Banks; the question of the Imperial Insurance; the question of the Imperial Pensions; the question of the Imperial Orphanages; the question of the Imperial Hospitals; the question of the Imperial Prisons; the question of the Imperial Police; the question of the Imperial Courts; the question of the Imperial Laws; the question of the Imperial Legislation; the question of the Imperial Executive; the question of the Imperial Judiciary; the question of the Imperial Administration; the question of the Imperial Finances; the question of the Imperial Debt; the question of the Imperial Taxes; the question of the Imperial Revenue; the question of the Imperial Expenditure; the question of the Imperial Budget; the question of the Imperial Estimates; the question of the Imperial Appropriations; the question of the Imperial Loans; the question of the Imperial Bonds; the question of the Imperial Securities; the question of the Imperial Stocks; the question of the Imperial Shares; the question of the Imperial Dividends; the question of the Imperial Profits; the question of the Imperial Losses; the question of the Imperial Gains; the question of the Imperial Interest; the question of the Imperial Principal; the question of the Imperial Capital; the question of the Imperial Wealth; the question of the Imperial Poverty; the question of the Imperial Prosperity; the question of the Imperial Adversity; the question of the Imperial Success; the question of the Imperial Failure; the question of the Imperial Victory; the question of the Imperial Defeat; the question of the Imperial War; the question of the Imperial Peace; the question of the Imperial Alliance; the question of the Imperial Neutrality; the question of the Imperial Intervention; the question of the Imperial Non-Intervention; the question of the Imperial Recognition; the question of the Imperial Non-Recognition; the question of the Imperial Treaty; the question of the Imperial Convention; the question of the Imperial Agreement; the question of the Imperial Understanding; the question of the Imperial Misunderstanding; the question of the Imperial Quarrel; the question of the Imperial Reconciliation; the question of the Imperial Marriage; the question of the Imperial Divorce; the question of the Imperial Succession; the question of the Imperial Abdication; the question of the Imperial Death; the question of the Imperial Funeral; the question of the Imperial Monument; the question of the Imperial Epitaph; the question of the Imperial Eulogy; the question of the Imperial Biography; the question of the Imperial Autobiography; the question of the Imperial Memoirs; the question of the Imperial Letters; the question of the Imperial Correspondence; the question of the Imperial Diplomacy; the question of the Imperial Statesmanship; the question of the Imperial Politics; the question of the Imperial Parties; the question of the Imperial Elections; the question of the Imperial Voters; the question of the Imperial Candidates; the question of the Imperial Campaigns; the question of the Imperial Speeches; the question of the Imperial Addresses; the question of the Imperial Proclamations; the question of the Imperial Manifestos; the question of the Imperial Declarations; the question of the Imperial Resolutions; the question of the Imperial Votes; the question of the Imperial Majorities; the question of the Imperial Minorities; the question of the Imperial Unanimity; the question of the Imperial Disagreement; the question of the Imperial Harmony; the question of the Imperial Discord; the question of the Imperial Peace; the question of the Imperial War; the question of the Imperial Victory; the question of the Imperial Defeat; the question of the Imperial Success; the question of the Imperial Failure; the question of the Imperial Prosperity; the question of the Imperial Adversity; the question of the Imperial Wealth; the question of the Imperial Poverty; the question of the Imperial Life; the question of the Imperial Death; the question of the Imperial Immortality; the question of the Imperial Eternity; the question of the Imperial Infinity; the question of the Imperial Absolute; the question of the Imperial Relative; the question of the Imperial Subjective; the question of the Imperial Objective; the question of the Imperial Transcendental; the question of the Imperial Metaphysical; the question of the Imperial Physical; the question of the Imperial Chemical; the question of the Imperial Mechanical; the question of the Imperial Electrical; the question of the Imperial Magnetic; the question of the Imperial Optical; the question of the Imperial Acoustical; the question of the Imperial Thermal; the question of the Imperial Hydrostatic; the question of the Imperial Hydrodynamic; the question of the Imperial Aerostatic; the question of the Imperial Aerodynamic; the question of the Imperial Pneumatic; the question of the Imperial Barometric; the question of the Imperial Thermometric; the question of the Imperial Hygrometric; the question of the Imperial Anemometric; the question of the Imperial Pluviometric; the question of the Imperial Nephelometric; the question of the Imperial Ombrometric; the question of the Imperial Psychr

LONDON.

The Marriage of Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne.

A Pageant of Princes and Princesses, of Peers and Peeresses.

The Ceremony.

Knights of Windsor and Philosophic Organ-Blowers.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, March 21.

Your humble scribe is a great philosopher. Perhaps I should say that I am a philosopher with a faith which makes him the possessor of perhaps startling if musical performances. Indeed, the contempt for all less refined opposite to the contempt (perhaps the frequent necessity) to make pronounce a "brief of Cicero") in life as it may, I repeat that your humble listener, is a philosopher. I have just returned from the Queen Chapel, Windsor, by which I have seen the Princess Louise of England wed to the wife of the Marquis of Lorne; and

Before that the only two people in all the audience who seemed concerned were the one old dame who wept at her bedtime for the great organ. They did not care two pence for regular, or for the congregation of exalted people assembled. So, hence, Philosophy—because I am a philosopher—I took a little below the organ, although there were ample opportunities for them to have taken a peep, of the Indian maiden, good long gaze, at the gorgeous magnificence which surrounded them on an every side; they preferred to chew tobacco and to cut each other dreary stories concerning a Windsor canon who had received a dispatch like this: "Send me a hundred tons of ice boxes, were Simon Stumy, and so sing a few sermons and there one." This was published widely. It was an intelligent joke. It was the order's being in the sun, and Diogenes mocking in scorn; favors at his hands; but there was a quiet and steady inflexibility, a taste pervaded the manner from fan the name of all to be tasty, neat, and elevated in England, which was very impressive. There was a dignified reserve, a sense of self-respect, for the sake of relaxation into even the verge of the elegant, from which you could not and you could not help respect of all—a quality which the Lord Chancellor, Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Granville, Gladstone, and Lord Beaconsfield have in very high degree, and which the Lord Chancellor, Marquis of Lorne, Lord Hartington, and Mr. Dartnell, his private secretary, have in a lesser degree, but in good faith. The less and lesser and lesser in value, but not in kind, as you descend to those officials by invitation to the Queen's table and a few friends of the Royal family, and the Royal family itself. To the less obtained by fidelity. To the less by no organization, but by the accident of birth, and a few friends of the Royal family, and the Royal family itself